



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/391,647	09/07/1999	WINTHROP L. SAVILLE	PHA23.756	8884

24737 7590 08/19/2004

PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS  
P.O. BOX 3001  
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER

ELLIS, RICHARD L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2183

DATE MAILED: 08/19/2004

19

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
P.O. Box 1450  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/391,647  
Filing Date: September 07, 1999  
Appellant(s): SAVILLE ET AL.

Frank C. Nicholas  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

**MAILED**

AUG 19 2004

Technology Center 2100

Art Unit: 2183

This is in response to the appeal brief filed June 7, 2004.

**(1) *Real Party in Interest***

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences***

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

**(3) *Status of Claims***

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

This appeal involves claims 14-26.

**(4) *Status of Amendments After Final***

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) *Summary of Invention***

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) *Issues***

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

**(7) *Grouping of Claims***

The appellant's statement in the brief that certain claims do not stand or fall together is not agreed with because although applicant has stated that the claims should not stand or fall together, applicant has not presented arguments related to the separate patentability of the claims sufficient to prevent all claims from standing or falling together. As per MPEP 1206:

Art Unit: 2183

"Merely pointing out differences in what the claims cover is not an argument as to why the claims are separately patentable."

In the arguments, applicant has merely pointed out the differences in what the claims cover in regards to the applied reference, and has therefore not adequately argued for the separate patentability of the claims as required by MPEP 1206.

**(8) *Claims Appealed***

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(9) *Prior Art of Record***

The following is a listing of the prior art of record relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

4,454,578      Matsumoto et al.      6-1984

**(10) *Grounds of Rejection***

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 14-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Matsumoto et al., U.S. Patent 4,454,578. Note, pages 270, 436, and 1280 of Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., 1990, are cited as extrinsic evidence to explain the meaning of the terms "expand" and "uncompressed". The use of an evidentiary reference under 35 USC 102 is permitted and outlined in MPEP 2131.01(II).

As to claim 14, (appellant's narrowest independent claim), Matsumoto et al. taught:

A method of forming instructions	fig. 1a-2f, which show various instruction format forms, col. 1 lines 5-22
----------------------------------	--

Art Unit: 2183

for execution in a processing system, said method comprising:	fig. 4, showing a block diagram of a processing system, col. 4 lines 46-51
providing an opcode portion determining at least one instruction to be performed by the processing system; and	col. 1 lines 14-17, stating that the leading field is an operation code, and col. 17 lines 50-54, stating that the operation code indicates the function of the instruction
providing a first parameter byte	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>first parameter byte</u> being the "1", "TYPE", and "LENGTH" fields, col. 1 lines 14-22, col. 1 line 62 to col. 2 line 2, and col. 2 line 40 to col. 3 line 29
including a first set of data value bits,	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>first set of data value bits</u> being the 3-bit "LENGTH";
and a first expansion bit	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>first expansion bit</u> being a special encoding of the 3-bit "LENGTH" field, that encoding being a length of zero ("000") as shown on fig. 1b.  It is noted that appellant's claim uses "The transitional term 'comprising', which is synonymous with 'including,' 'containing,' or 'characterized by,' [and] is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps." (MPEP 2111.03). Therefore, a 3-bit field anticipates a "bit" due at least to use of the term "comprising".
indicative of whether the processing system expands the first set of data value bits	fig. 1a, 1b: when the 3-bit "LENGTH" value field of fig. 1a is set to "000" (a length of zero) the system <u>expands</u> the "LENGTH" field to 8 bits (fig. 1b, 8-bit "LENGTH" field) from 3 bits (fig. 1a, 3-bit "LENGTH" field).  The definition of the word "expand" is " <b>expand</b> 1: to open up; unfold 2: to increase the extent, number, or scope of: enlarge ..." <i>Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary</i> , 1990, Merriam-Webster Inc.  By <u>expanding</u> from a 3-bit "LENGTH" field (fig. 1a) to an 8 bit "LENGTH" field (fig. 1b) when the 3-bit "LENGTH" field is "000", the system has <u>increase[d] the extent, number, or scope: enlarge[d]</u> the "LENGTH" field.
<b>OR</b>	

Art Unit: 2183

reads any additional parameter bytes including additional sets of data value bits.	fig. 1a: when the 3-bit "LENGTH" field is anything other than "000", the system multiplies the value of length by 4 or 8 and <u>reads additional parameter bytes</u> ("LITERAL VALUE") based upon the calculated value (col. 3 lines 15-20, and col. 10 lines 48-57 showing that the system reads the data bytes corresponding to the "LITERAL VALUE").
--	---

As to claim 15, Matsumoto et al. taught that the first byte further had a sign bit indicative of whether the first set of data value bits represented a positive number or a negative number (col. 2 lines 59-62, the first byte contains a bit that indicates presence or absence of sign, presence of sign meaning a signed number, or one that represents either a positive or negative value).

As to claim 16, Matsumoto et al. taught providing a second parameter byte including a second set of data value bits, and a second expansion bit indicative of whether the processing system expands the second set of data value bits or reads any additional parameter bytes including additional sets of data value bits (col. 1 lines 46-50, by decoding regardless of the number of operand specifiers, Matsumoto et al. is indicating the presence of plural operand specifiers, and col. 1 lines 55-62, indicating decoding of a "last" operand specifier in parallel with an immediately preceding operand specifier, thereby further indicating plural operand specifiers).

As to claim 17, Matsumoto et al. taught that the first byte had a sign bit indicative of whether the first set of data value bits and the second set of data value bits collectively represent a positive number or a negative number (col. 2 lines 59-62, each set of data

Art Unit: 2183

value bits contains an indicator of signed or unsigned, signed being a number that is positive or negative).

As to claim 18, Matsumoto et al. taught providing a third set of data value bits, and a third expansion bit indicative of whether the processing system expands the third set of data value bits or reads any additional parameter bytes including additional sets of data value bits (col. 1 lines 46-50, by decoding regardless of the number of operand specifiers, Matsumoto et al. is indicating the presence of plural operand specifiers, and col. 1 lines 55-62, indicating decoding of a "last" operand specifier in parallel with an immediately preceding operand specifier, thereby further indicating plural operand specifiers, plural encompasses three).

As to claim 19, Matsumoto et al. taught that the first byte further had a sign bit indicative of whether the first set of data value bits, the second set of data value bits and the third set of data value bits collective represent a positive number or a negative number (col. 2 lines 59-62).

Art Unit: 2183

As to claim 20, (one of appellant's two broadest independent claims), Matsumoto et al. taught:

A method of forming instructions	fig. 1a-2f, which show various instruction format forms, col. 1 lines 5-22
for execution in a processing system, said method comprising:	fig. 4, showing a block diagram of a processing system, col. 4 lines 46-51
providing an opcode portion determining at least one instruction to be performed by the processing system; and,	col. 1 lines 14-17, stating that the leading field is an operation code, and col. 17 lines 50-54, stating that the operation code indicates the function of the instruction
providing a parameter portion	fig. 1a, 1b, the <u>parameter portion</u> being the "1", "TYPE", "LENGTH", and "LITERAL VALUE" fields, col. 1 lines 14-22, col. 1 line 62 to col. 2 line 2, and col. 2 line 40 to col. 3 line 29
including a plurality of data value bits,	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>plurality of data value bits</u> being the "LITERAL VALUE" field;
and a first indicator	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>first indicator</u> being the 3-bit "LENGTH" field of fig. 1a, or the 8-bit "LENGTH" field of fig. 1b.
representative of a number of the plurality of data value bits.	col. 3 lines 15-20, the value of the "LENGTH" field is multiplied by 4 or 8 depending upon the TYPE field, and the result is the <u>size</u> (or <u>number of bits</u> ) of the "LITERAL VALUE" field.



Art Unit: 2183

As to claim 21, (second of appellant's two broadest independent claims),

Matsumoto et al. taught:

A method of forming instructions	fig. 1a-2f, which show various instruction format forms, col. 1 lines 5-22
for execution in a processing system, said method comprising:	fig. 4, showing a block diagram of a processing system, col. 4 lines 46-51
providing an opcode portion determining at least one instruction to be performed by the processing system; and,	col. 1 lines 14-17, stating that the leading field is an operation code, and col. 17 lines 50-54, stating that the operation code indicates the function of the instruction
providing a parameter portion	fig. 1a, 1b, the <u>parameter portion</u> being the "1", "TYPE", "LENGTH", and "LITERAL VALUE" fields, col. 1 lines 14-22, col. 1 line 62 to col. 2 line 2, and col. 2 line 40 to col. 3 line 29
including a plurality of data value bits,	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>plurality of data value bits</u> being the "LITERAL VALUE" field;
and a first indicator	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>first indicator</u> being the 3-bit "LENGTH" field of fig. 1a, or the 8-bit "LENGTH" field of fig. 1b.
representative a number of bytes in the parameter portion.	col. 3 lines 15-20, the value of the "LENGTH" field is multiplied by 4 or 8 depending upon the TYPE field, and the result is the <u>size</u> (in bytes when TYPE indicates units of 8 bits) of the "LITERAL VALUE" field. This length, when added to the size of the "1", "TYPE", "LENGTH" and "000" (for fig. 1b) fields results in the size of the entire parameter portion, as shown at the cited location on col. 3.

As to claim 22, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the parameter portions further includes [sic] a second indicator representative of whether to expand the plurality of data value bits (fig. 1a, 1b: when the 3-bit "LENGTH" value field of fig. 1a is set to "000" (a length of zero), i.e., a "second" indicator, the first indicator being a length field set to anything other than zero, the

Art Unit: 2183

system expands the "LENGTH" field to 8 bits (fig. 1b, 8-bit "LENGTH" field) from 3 bits (fig. 1a, 3-bit "LENGTH" field), see rejection of claim 14, supra., for additional explanation of the "expansion").

As to claim 23, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the first byte further had a sign bit indicative of whether the first set of data value bits represented a positive number or a negative number (col. 2 lines 59-62, the first byte contains a bit that indicates presence or absence of sign, presence of sign meaning a signed number, or one that represents either a positive or negative value).

As to claim 24, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the opcode portion defined a number of parameters in the parameter portion (col. 4 lines 24-35).

As to claim 25, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the opcode portion defines an uncompressed length of the plurality of data value bits (col. 4 lines 36-38 showing that the length field indicates the full length of the operand and col. 3 lines 15-20, showing how the length field defines the full length of the operand).

Additionally, *Webster's* [id] defines "un" and "compressed" as:

"<sup>2</sup>UN- *prefix* 1 : do the opposite of : reverse (a specified action)"

"<sup>1</sup>compressed 1 : pressed together : reduced in size or volume (as by pressure) 2 : flattened as though subjected to compression".

Art Unit: 2183

Therefore, "uncompressed" as defined by *Webster's* means to do the opposite of reducing in size or volume. Therefore, an "uncompressed length" is a length that is the opposite of a reduced size or volume length, or in other words, a full length. Because Matsumoto et al.'s length is a full length (col. 3 lines 15-20, showing how the length field defines the full length of the operand) it is the opposite of a reduced size or volume length, or an "uncompressed length".

As to claim 26, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the parameter portion includes a plurality of parameter bytes (fig. 1a-3f, col. 1 lines 46-50 and 55-63), and that the opcode portion determined the order of arrangement of the plurality of parameter bytes (col. 4 lines 24-42, additionally, this aspect is inherent in the design of a machine instruction set).

**(11) Response to Argument**

Appellant argues in the brief at pg. 9:

**"Matsumoto fails to teach or suggest a compression of the LITERAL VALUE fields of the specifiers whereby the LITERAL VALUE fields would have to be expanded during a decoding of the operand specifiers. Thus, Matsumoto fails to disclose, teach or suggest a need for an expansion bit in the operand specifier wherein the expansion bit indicates whether the data bits of the LITERAL VALUE field should be expanded by decoder 505."**

This is not found persuasive because appellant's claims do not claim compression of any fields, much less compression of a "LITERAL VALUE" field. Accordingly, appellant is arguing a feature of the invention not specifically stated in the claim language, which is improper. Claimed subject matter, not the specification, is the measure of invention. Limitations in the specification cannot be read into the claims for

Art Unit: 2183

the purpose of avoiding the prior art. *In re Self*, 213 USPQ 1,5 (CCPA 1982); *In re Priest*, 199 USPQ 11,15 (CCPA 1978).

"It is the claims that measure the invention." *SRI Int'l v. Matshita Elec. Corp.*, 775 F.2d 1107, 1121, 227 USPQ 577, 585 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (en banc).

"The invention disclosed in Hiniker's written description may be outstanding in its field, but the name of the game is the claim." *In re Hiniker Co.*, 47 USPQ2d 1523, 1529 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

"[A]s an initial matter, the PTO applies to the verbiage of the proposed claims the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, taking into account whatever enlightenment by way of definitions or otherwise that may be afforded by the written description contained in the applicant's specification." *In re Morris*, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

"limitations appearing in the specification will not be read into the claims, and interpreting what is meant by a word in a claim 'is not to be **confused with adding an extraneous limitation** appearing in the specification, which is improper'." *Intervet Am., v. Kee-Vet Labs.*, 12 USPQ2d 1474, 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1989)(citation omitted).

"it is entirely proper to use the specification to interpret what the patentee meant by a word or phrase in the claim, ... this is not to be confused with adding an extraneous limitation appearing in the specification, which is improper. By 'extraneous,' we mean a limitation read into a claim from the specification wholly apart from any need to interpret ... particular words or phrases in the claim." *In re Paulsen*, 31 USPQ2d 1671, 1674 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (citation omitted).

Appellant's claims merely recite "a first set of data value bits" which is a significantly broader phrase than "LITERAL VALUE" field, and as well, merely recite "expand[ing]" the "first set of data value bits", where the word "expand" is significantly broader than the word "compression". As was clearly detailed in the rejection of appellant's claims above, Matsumoto et al. clearly taught "a set of data value bits" and as well clearly taught "expanding" those data value bits exactly as the word "expand" is

Art Unit: 2183

defined in the English language. Accordingly, *Matsumoto et al.* does indeed meet appellant's very broad claim language.

Appellant argues in the brief at pg. 9:

"Moreover, *Matsumoto* teaches the short literal mode specifier and the long literal mode specifier are two separate and distinct operand specifiers. ... Thus, *Matsumoto* can not be interpreted as proposed by Examiner Ellis that the 000 field of the long literal mode specifier indicates an expansion of the short literal mode specifier whenever the address is greater than 56 bits negates any purpose for expanding the short literal mode specifier."

This is not found persuasive because as is clearly seen from figs. 1a and 1b, as well as from *Matsumoto et al.*'s description of figs. 1a-1d at col. 2 line 56 to col. 3 line 29, both the short literal and long literal specifiers begin with a single "1" bit. Following that single "1" bit is a "TYPE" field, which as described by *Matsumoto et al.* is identical between both specifiers (col. 2 lines 59-62, col. 2 line 67 to col. 3 line 2, and col. 3 lines 14-20. Therefore, the first three bits of both specifiers have exactly the same meaning, and it is impossible to discern a short literal specifier from a long literal specifier from the first three bits.

Next, in both specifiers, is a three bit field, labeled "LENGTH" in fig. 1a, and showing a "000" value in fig. 1b. The definition for the "LENGTH" field given by *Matsumoto et al.* (col. 2 lines 59-66) indicates that for a short literal it may indicate a length from 4 bits to a maximum of 56 bits of LITERAL VALUE size when the "Length field is 7" (col. 2 line 66). By indicating a minimum size of 4 bits (obtained from the formula "Length" X 4' at col. 3 line 17) *Matsumoto et al.* indicates that the minimum value for LENGTH in fig. 1a is one, or the binary bit pattern "001". With a maximum

Art Unit: 2183

length obtained when the "Length field is 7" (col. 2 line 66), Matsumoto et al. indicates a binary bit pattern of "111" for LENGTH. Accordingly, for the short literal specifier, binary values of "001" (one) to "111" (seven) are used for indicating the length.

This encoding of the LENGTH field above has one bit pattern unaccounted for, that pattern being a zero "000" value. As is seen from fig. 1b, Matsumoto et al. uses the zero value as a special flag to differentiate a long literal specifier from a short literal specifier. The "000" value in fig. 1b is positioned in the identical three bits as the "LENGTH" field in fig. 1a, and because the "1" and "TYPE" have identical definitions for both specifiers, the only way to determine if a specifier is indicating a short literal or a long literal is to look at the length field value. If the length field value is anything other than "000" it is indicating a short literal, if the length field value is "000" it indicates a long literal. Accordingly, the short and long literal specifiers are actually one and the same specifier, and not two separate specifiers as argued by appellant. When the specifier has a 3-bit length value of one to seven, it indicates a short literal, and when the 3-bit length value is zero, it indicates a long literal.

Appellant argues in the brief at pg. 10:

"The Appellants respectfully assert that Matsumoto clearly fails to disclose, teach or suggest 'providing a first parameter byte including ... a first expansion bit indicative of whether the processing system expands the first set of data value bits or reads any additional parameter bytes including additional sets of data value bits' as recited in independent claim 14." (emphasis unchanged)

Art Unit: 2183

This is not found persuasive because as was clearly shown in the rejection of claim 14 above, Matsumoto et al. does indeed "expand" ("to increase the extent, number, or scope of: enlarge") the first set of data value bits.

Appellant argues in the brief at pg. 11:


"The Appellants respectfully assert that Matsumoto clearly fails to disclose, teach or suggest "wherein the parameter portions further includes [sic] a second indicator representative of whether to expand the plurality of data value bits" as recited in independent claim 22." (emphasis unchanged)

This is not found persuasive because as was clearly pointed out above, Matsumoto et al. taught a first indicator (3-bit length field having a value of one to seven) and as well taught a second indicator (3-bit length field having a value of zero) which indicates "expansion" ("to increase the extent, number, or scope of: enlarge") of the length field to 8-bits.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.


Art Unit: 2183

Respectfully submitted,

  
RICHARD L. ELLIS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

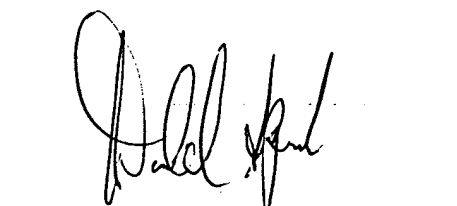
Richard Ellis  
August 16, 2004

Conferees

  
EDDIE CHAN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

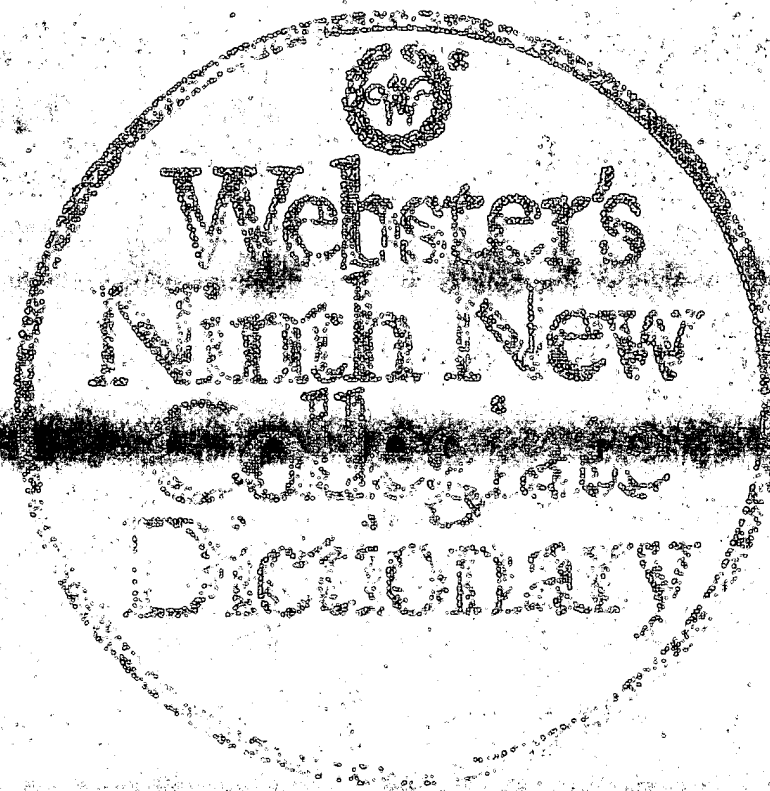
Eddie Chan

Donald Sparks

  
DONALD SPARKS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS  
P.O. BOX 3001  
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510





A Simon & Schuster Book

Digitized by Google



### A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A *Merriam-Webster*® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1990 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Philippines Copyright 1990 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

p. cm.  
ISBN 0-87779-508-8. — ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed) — ISBN  
0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1628.W5638 1990

423—dc20

89-38961  
CIP

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary principal copyright 1983

COLLEGIATE trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

37383940RMcN90

Best Available Copy

— *com-pli-men-ta-ri-ly* \-men-trə-lē, -(men-trə-lē, -ment-ə-rə-lē) *adv*

**complimentary close** *n* (1919) : the words (as *sincerely yours*) that conventionally come immediately before the signature of a letter and express the sender's regard for the receiver — called also *complimentary closing*

**com-pline** \kām-plān, -plīn/ *n*, often *cap* [ME *compline*, *comple*, fr. OF *comple*, modif. of LL *completa*, fr. L fem. of *completus* complete] (13c) : the seventh and last of the canonical hours

**com-plot** \kām-plōt/ *n* [MF *complot* crowd, plot] *archaic* (1577) : PLOT, CONSPIRACY

**com-plot** \kām-plōt, kām-\ *vb*, *archaic* (1579) : PLOT

**com-ply** \kām-plī/ *vi* *com-plied*; *com-ply-ing* [It *complire*, fr. Sp *cumplir* to complete, perform what is due, be courteous, fr. L *comple* to complete] (1602) 1 *obs* : to be ceremoniously courteous 2 : to conform or adapt one's actions to another's wishes, to a rule, or to necessity

**com-po** \kām-pō/ *n*, *pl* *compos* [short for *composition*] (1823) : any of various composition materials

**com-po-nent** \kām-pō-nant, kām-, kām-\ *n* [L *component-*, *componens*, prp. of *componere* to put together — more at *COMPOUND*] (1645) 1 : a constituent part : INGREDIENT 2 *a* : any one of the vector terms added to form a vector sum or resultant *b* : a coordinate of a vector; also : either member of an ordered pair of numbers *syn* see *ELEMENT*

**com-po-nen-tial** \kām-pō-nen-shəl/ *adj*

**com-ponent** *adj* (1664) : serving or helping to constitute : CONSTITUENT

**com-port** \kām-pō(r)t, -pō(r)t/ *vb* [MF *comporter* to bear, conduct, fr. L *comportare* to bring together, fr. *com-* + *portare* to carry — more at *PORT*] (1589) : to be fitting : ACCORD (acts that ~ with ideals) ~ *vi* : BEHAVE *esp* : to behave in a manner conformable to what is right, proper, or expected (~ed himself well in the emergency) *syn* see *BEHAVE*

**com-port** \kām-pō(r)t, -pō(r)t/ *n* (1771) : COMPOTE 2

**com-port-ment** \kām-pō(r)-mənt, -pō(r)-/ *n* (1599) : BEARING, DEMEANOR

**com-posed** \kām-pōz/ *vb* *com-posed*; *com-posed-ing* [MF *composere*, fr. L *componere* (perf. indic. *composui*) — more at *COMPOUND*] (15c) 1 *a* : to form by putting together : FASHION (a committee composed of three representatives—*Current Biog.*) *b* : to form the substance of : CONSTITUTE (composed of many ingredients) *c* : to produce (as columns or pages of type) by composition 2 *a* : to create by mental or artistic labor : PRODUCE (~ a sonnet sequence) *b* : (1) : to formulate and write (a piece of music) (2) : to compose music for 3 : to deal with or act on so as to reduce to a minimum (~ their differences) 4 : to arrange in proper or orderly form (~ her clothing) 5 : to free from agitation : CALM, SETTLE (~ a patient) ~ *n* : 1) : practice composition

**com-posed** \-pōz/ *adj* (1607) : free from agitation : CALM *esp* : SELF-POSSESSED. *syn* see *COOL* — **com-posed-ly** \-pōz-d-lē/ *adv* — **com-posed-ness** \-pōz-d-nəs/ *n*

**com-po-ner** \kām-pō-zər/ *n* (1597) : one that composes; *esp* : a person who writes music

**com-posing room** *n* (1737) : the department in a printing office where typesetting and related operations are performed

**com-posing stick** *n* (1679) : a tray with an adjustable slide that a compositor holds in one hand and sets type with the other

**com-po-si-ble** \kām-pō-z-ə-bəl, kām-\ *adj* *esp* Brit \kām-pō-z-ə-bəl/ *adj* [L *compositus*, pp. of *componere*] (15c) 1 : made up of distinct parts as : a cap : relating to or being a modification of the Corinthian order combining angular ionic volutes with the acanthus-circled bell of the Corinthian *b* : of or relating to a very large family (Compositae) of dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, and trees often considered to be the most highly evolved plants and characterized by florets arranged in dense heads that resemble single flowers *c* : factorable into two or more prime factors other than 1 and itself (8 is a positive ~ integer) 2 : combining the typical or essential characteristics of individuals making up a group (the ~ man called the Poet—Richard Poirier) 3 of a statistical hypothesis : specifying a range of values for one or more statistical parameters — **com-posit-ly** \-pōz-d-lē/ *adv*

**com-posit-ly** \-pōz-d-lē/ *adv*

**com-posite** *n* (15c) 1 : something composite : COMPOUND 2 : a composite plant 3 : COMPOSITE FUNCTION

**com-posite** *vt* -it-ed; -it-ing (1923) : to make composite or into something composite (composed four soil samples)

**composite function** *n* (1965) : a function whose values are found from two given functions by applying one function to an independent variable and then applying the second function to the result and whose domain consists of those values of the independent variable for which the result yielded by the first function lies in the domain of the second

**com-po-si-tion** \kām-pō-z-ə-shən/ *n* [ME *composicion*; fr. MF *composition*, fr. L *compositio*, *compositio*; fr. *compositus*] (14c) 1 : the act or process of composing; *specif* : arrangement into proper proportion or relation and *esp* : into artistic form *b* : (1) : the arrangement of type for printing (hand ~) (2) : the production of type or typographic characters (as in photocomposition) arranged for printing 2 : the manner in which something is composed *b* : general makeup (the changing ethnic ~ of the city—Leonard Buder) *c* : the qualitative and quantitative makeup of a chemical compound 3 : mutual settlement or agreement 4 : a product of mixing or combining various elements or ingredients 5 : an intellectual creation (as : a piece of writing; *esp* : a school exercise in the form of a brief essay *b* : a written piece of music *esp* : of considerable size and complexity 6 : the quality or state of being compound 7 : the operation of forming a composite function; also : COMPOSITE FUNCTION — **com-po-si-tion-al** \-z-ə-shən-əl/ *adj* — **com-po-si-tion-ally** \-z-ə-shən-əl-lē/ *adv*

**com-po-si-tor** \kām-pō-z-ə-tər/ *n* (1533) : one who sets type

**com-pos-men-tal** \kām-pō-z-ə-men-təl/ *adj* [L *lit.* having mastery of one's mind] (1616) : of sound mind; memory and understanding

**com-post** \kām-pōst, -pōst/ *n* [MF *post*; fr. ML *compositum*, fr. L neut. of *compositus*, *compositus*, pp. of *componere*] (1587) 1 : a mixture that consists largely of decayed organic matter and is used for fertilizing and conditioning land 2 : MIXTURE, COMPOUND

**com-post** *vt* (ca. 1778) : to convert (as plant debris) to compost

**com-pose** \kām-pō-zər/ *n* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pose** *vt* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance 2 : SELF-POSSESSION

**com-pote** \kām-pōt/ *n* [F, fr. OF *composte*, fr. L *composita*, fem. of *compositus*, pp.] (1693) 1 : a dessert of fruit cooked in syrup 2 : a glass, porcelain, or metal usu. with a base and stem from which pates, fruits, nuts, or sweets are served

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *vb* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

**com-pound** \kām-paund, kām-\ *adj* [ME *compounen*, *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

ex-oph-thal-mos also ex-oph-thal-mus \ek-sáf-'thal-mos, -sáf-, -sáp- \n [NL, fr. Gk *exophthalmos* having prominent eyes, fr. *ex* out + *ophthal-mos* eye; akin to Gk *ops* eye — more at EYE] (1872): abnormal protrusion of the eyeball — *ex-oph-thal-mic* \ek-sáf-'thal-mik/ *adj*  
ex-or-bit-ance \eg-zór-bót-ən/s \n (1611) 1: an exorbitant action or procedure; *esp*: excessive or gross deviation from rule, right, or propriety 2: the tendency or disposition to be exorbitant  
ex-or-bit-ant \-ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *exorbittant*, *exorbittans*, *prp* of *exorbittare* to deviate, fr. L *ex-* + *orbita* tract, rut — more at ORB] (15c) 1: not coming within the scope of the law 2: exceeding in intensity, quality, amount, or size the customary or appropriate limits  
*syn* *see* EXCESSIVE — *ex-or-bit-ant-ly* *adv*  
ex-or-cise also ex-or-cize \ek-sór-'siz, -sör- \ *vt* -cised also -cized; -cising also -cizing [ME *exorciser*, fr. MF *exorciser*, fr. LL *exorcizare*, fr. Gk *exorkízein*, fr. *ex* + *horkízein* to bind by oath, fr. *djur*, fr. *horkos* oath; akin to Gk *herkas* fence, L *sacire* to mend] (1546) 1: *a*: to expel (an evil spirit) by adjuration *b*: to get rid of (something troublesome, menacing, or oppressive) 2: to free of an evil spirit — *ex-or-ciser* *n* — *ex-or-cism* \-siz-əm/ *n* (14c) 1: the act or practice of exorcising 2: spell or formula used in exorcising — *ex-or-cist* \-sist-, -síst- \ *n* — *ex-or-cistic* \ek-sór-'sistik/ *adj* — *ex-or-cist-ical* \-istik-/ *adj*  
ex-or-dam \eg-zór-'dám/ *n* *p* -diams or -dia \-é-/ [L, fr. *exordiri* to begin, fr. *ex-* + *ordiri* to begin — more at ORDER] (1577): a beginning or introduction *esp*: to a discourse or composition — *ex-or-dial* \-é-dəl/ *adj*  
ex-oske-le-ton \ek-só-'skel-ət-ən/ *n* (1847) 1: an external supportive covering of an animal (as an arthropod) 2: bony or horny parts of a vertebrate produced from epidermal tissues — *ex-oske-le-tal* \-ət-əl/ *adj*  
exo-sphere \ek-sə-'sfir-/ *n* [ISV] (1949): the outer fringe region of the atmosphere of the earth or a planet — *exo-spheric* \ek-sə-'sfir-(ə)-ik/ *adj*  
*syn* *see* *exo-* *adv*  
ex-o-spore \ek-sə-'spór-/; -spór-(ə)-/ *n* [ISV] (1859): an asexual spore formed by abstraction from a parent cell  
ex-o-to-sis \ek-'Qsís- /-tós- / *n* *pl* -toses \-sez/ [NL, fr. Gk *exostasis*, fr. *ex* out of + *steeon* bone — more at EX-OSSEOUS] (1736): a spur or bony outgrowth from a bone or the root of a tooth  
ex-o-ter-ic \ek-sə-'ter-ik/ *adj* [L & Gk; L *exotericus*, fr. Gk *exotērikos*, lit., external, fr. *exōterō* more outside, compar. of *exo* outside + *terō* at [EX-] (1655) 1: *a*: suitable to be imparted to the public (the ~ doctrine) — compare ESOTERIC *b*: belonging to the outer or less intimate circle 2: relating to, the outside: INTERNAL — *ex-o-ter-i-cally* \-ik-ē- / *adv* *or* *ex-otēric* \-tē-'rik- / *adv*  
ex-o-ther-mic \ek-sə-'thər-mik/ or ex-o-ther-mal \-mə-/ *adj* [ISV] (1884): characterized by or formed with evolution of heat — *ex-o-ther-mi-cally* \-mī-k(ə)- / *adv* — *ex-o-ther-mi-ci-ty* \-thər-'mīs-ət-ē-/ *n*  
ex-o-tic \eg-'zit-ə-/ *adj* [L *exoticus*, fr. Gk *exotikos*, fr. *exō*] (1599) 1: introduced from another country; not native to; the place where found: 2: *archaic*: OUTLANDISH, ALIEN 3: strikingly or exceedingly different or unusual 4: of or relating to striptease (or dancing) — *ex-o-ti-cally* \-ik-ē- / *adv* — *ex-o-tic-ness* \-ik-'nəs/ *n* *pl* -nesses *or* -nesses  
ex-o-tic-a \eg-'zit-ə-/ *n* (1645) 1: one (as a plant or animal) that is exotic 2: *STRIP-TEASE* (to *exoticize* *vt* to make exotic) — *ex-o-tic-ize* \-zīz-/ *vt*  
ex-o-ti-cal \eg-'zit-ə-/ *n* [NL, fr. L *exotici*, *pl* of *exoticus*] (1876): things exhibiting different or unusual, *esp*: literary or artistic items having an exotic theme or nature — *ex-o-ti-cism* \-ziz-əm/ *n* — *ex-o-tic-ism* \eg-zə-'tiz-əm/, *ek-sə-/* *n* (1827): the quality or state of being exotic  
ex-o-tox-in \ek-sə-'tók-sin/ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1923): a soluble poisonous substance produced during growth of a microorganism and released into the surrounding medium  
ex-pand \ik-'spænd-/ *v* [ME *expanden*, fr. L *expandere*, fr. *ex-* + *pandere* to spread — more at FATHOM] *w* (15c) 1: to open up: UNFOLD 2: to increase the extent, number, volume, or scope of: ENLARGE 3: *a*: to express at length or in greater detail, *b*: to write out in full (~ all abbreviations) 4: to subject to mathematical expansion (~ a function in a power series), *c*: to open out: SPREAD 2: to increase in extent, number, volume, or scope 3: to speak or write fully or in detail (tend to ~ on this theme) 4: to feel generous or optimistic — *ex-pand-able* \-spən-də-bəl/ *adj*  
*syn* *EXPAND*, AMPLIFY, SWELL, DISTEND, INFLATE, DILATE mean to increase in size or volume: *EXPAND* may apply whether the increase comes from within or without and regardless of manner (as growth, unfolding, addition of parts); *AMPLIFY* implies the extension or enlargement of something inadequate; *SWELL* implies gradual expansion beyond a thing's original or normal limits; *DISTEND* implies outward extension caused by pressure from within; *INFLATE* implies expanding by introduction of air or something insubstantial and suggests a resulting vulnerability and liability to sudden collapse; *DILATE* applies *esp*: to *EXPANSION* of circumference  
ex-pand-ed *adj*, of a typeface (1923): EXTENDED  
ex-panded metal *n* (1890): sheet metal cut and expanded into a lattice and used *esp*: as bath  
ex-panded plastic *n* (1945): lightweight cellular plastic used *esp*: as insulation and protective packing material — called also *foamed plastic*, *plastic foam*  
ex-pander \ik-'spænd-ər/ *n* (1862): one that expands; *speci*: any of several colloidal substances (as dextran) of high molecular weight used (as a blood or plasma substitute) for increasing the blood volume  
ex-pans-e \ik-'spans-(ə)-/ *n* [NL *expansum*, fr. L *ex-* + *pansus*, *prp* of *expandere*] (1667) 1: *pl*: HARMAMENT 2: great extent of something: spread out (an *ex-* *et* calm ocean) — *ex-pans-ive* \-siv-/ *adj*  
ex-pans-ible \ik-'spæn-(ə)-bəl/ *adj* (1691): capable of being expanded — *ex-pans-ibil-ity* \-sə-'bəl-ə-/ *n*  
ex-pans-ible \ik-'spæn-(ə)-bəl/ *adj* (1976): *adj*: relating to or capable of expansion  
ex-pans-ion \ik-'spæn-'shən/ *n* (1611) 1: *EXPANS* 2: the act or process of expanding (territorial) 3: the quality or state of being expanded 4: the increase in volume of working fluid (as steam) in an engine cylinder after cutoff or in an internal-combustion engine after explosion 5: an expanded part 6: something that results from an act of expanding (the book is an ~ of a lecture series) 6.1: the residue of carrying out an indicated mathematical operation; the expression of a function in the form of a series *pl* *EXPANSIONS* — *ex-pans-iv-ly* \-siv- / *adv* — *ex-pans-iv-ness* \-siv-'nəs/ *n* *pl* -nesses

ex-pansion-er \ik-'span-chə-'ner-ē\ adj (1936) : tending  
sion (an economic expansion)  
ex-pansion-ism \ik-'span-chə-'niz-əm\ n (1899) : a policy  
expansion and esp. of territorial expansion by a nation  
ist /'span-chə-'nist\ n — expansionist or ex-pans-ion-  
chə-'nis-tik\ adj  
ex-pansive \ik-'spən(t)-siv\ adj (1651) 1: having a ca-  
pacity to expand 2: causing or tending to cause ex-  
pansion; characterized by high spirits, generosity, or readiness  
(grew ~ after dinner) b: marked by or indicative of  
euphoria and delusions of self-importance (an ~ patient)  
by expansion as: a: having a great expanse: SPACIOUS  
DETAILED 5: characterized by richness, abundance, plen-  
(~ living) — ex-pansively adv — ex-pansiveness n  
ex-pansivity \ek-'spən-siv-ə-tē-, ik-\ n (1837): the qual-  
ity of being expansive; esp.: the capacity to expand  
ex-par-te \('ek-'spärt-ē\ adv or adj. [ML] (1672) : on one  
side or partly only — used of legal proceedings 2: from  
partisan point of view  
ex-pa-triate \ek-'spā-trī-āt\ vi -at-ed, -ating [L. ex-patri-  
spatiari to wander, digress, fr. ex- + spatium space + PATI-  
SPEED] (1535) 1: to move about freely or at will; to  
speak or write at length or in detail [was expatriating in  
the fabric — Thomas Hardy] — ex-pa-tria-tion ('kē-'  
n  
ex-pa-triate \ek-'spā-trī-āt\ vb -at-ed, -ating [ML] *ex-*  
*expatriare* to leave one's own country, fr. L. ex- + patri-  
try, fr. fem. of *patrius* of a father, fr. patr-, pater [father]  
[THER] w (1784) 1: to withdraw (oneself) from resi-  
dence in one's native country 2: BANISH, EXILE b: to re-  
native country to live elsewhere; also: to renounce one's  
native country — ex-pa-triate-ly -āt-, -al\ n — ex-pa-  
spā-trī-a-shun\ n  
ex-pa-triate \ek-'spā-trī-āt, -trī-ət\ adj (1829) : living  
ex-pa-tri-a-sm \ek-'spā-trī-ə-'tiz-əm\ n (1937) : the  
being an expatriate  
ex-pect \ik-'spekt\ vb [L. expectare to look forward] *ex-*  
to look at; fr. spectus pp. of *spectere* to look — more  
archaic : WAIT, STAY 2: to look forward -3: to wait for  
the birth of one's child — used in progressive tense (be-  
month) ~ vt 1 archaic : WAIT 2: SUPPOSE, THINK, or  
or look forward to the coming or occurrence of (the  
ute now) (-ed a telephone call) 4: ~ to consider  
(-ed to be forgiven), (~ that things will improve). re-  
asonable; due; or necessary (-ed respect from them) 5:  
consider bound in duty or obligated (they ~ you to do it)  
ex-pect-able \ik-'spek-tə-bal\ adj — ex-pect-ably adv  
ex-pected \ik-'spektəd\ adj — ex-pect-ed-ness n  
syn EXPECT, HOPE LOOK mean to await sth. EXPECT  
EXPECT implies a high degree of certainty and less pre-  
paring or envisioning; HOPE implies little certain-  
confidence or assurance in the possibility that sth. will  
long for will happen; LOOK suggests a degree of  
watchfulness rather than confidence or certainty  
ex-pec-tant \ik-'spek-tən(t)\ n (1603): EXPECTANT  
ex-pec-tan-cy \('tən-sej-, n\ pl -cies (1600) 1: THE state of  
of expecting b: the state of being expected 2: THE  
ected: a: the expected amount (as of the number of  
based on statistical probability) life ~ b: the  
ex-pec-tant-ly -tən(t)\ adj (14c) 1: characterized by ex-  
pecting the birth of a child (~ mothers) — ex-pec-tant-  
spectant n (1625) : one who is looking forward to sth.  
ex-pec-tation \ek-'spek-tə-'shən, tk-\ n (1550) 1: what  
expecting : ANTICIPATION 2: a: something expected  
b: basis for expecting : ASSURANCE (they have every  
prospects of inheritance — usually used in pl.) c: the  
expected -4: d: EXPECTANCY 2b & 3b EXPECTED VALUE  
ex-pec-tative \ik-'spek-tət-iv\ adj (1580) \* of, relating  
an object of expectation ~ to determine (studies)  
expected value n (1947) \*1: the sum of the values of all  
with each value multiplied by its probability of occur-  
integral of the product of a probability density function  
random variable and the random variable itself (when  
possible values of the variable are continuous) 2: the  
ex-pec-to-rant \ik-'spek-(tə-)rənt\ n (1782) : stern general  
(discharge or expulsion of mucus from the respiratory  
an antitussive agent — expectorant adj see below)  
ex-pec-to-rate \('tə-rāt\ vb -rat-ed, -rating [prob. fr. It.  
pectoratus; pp. of *expectorare*, fr. L. to cast out from the  
pector, pec-, breast, soul — more from PECTORAL] w (16)  
from the throat or lungs by coughing or hawking and  
~ vi -l: to discharge matter from the throat or lungs  
hawking and spitting. 2: SPUT — ex-pec-to-ra-tion\ n  
ex-pe-dient \ik-'sped-ent\ n (1593) : EXPEDIENT  
ex-pe-dien-cy \('sej-, n\ pl -cies (1612) 1: ADVISABLENESS  
an enterprise requiring haste or caution -2: sth. that  
being suited to the end in view : SUITABILITY, FITNESS  
expedient means and methods (put more emphasis on  
ciple — W. H. Jones) 4: a means of achieving an en-  
PEDIENT — ex-pe-dien-tial\ ('ped-ē-shəl\ adj  
ex-pe-dient \ik-'sped-ē-nt\ adj [ME, fr. ML] 1: ADVISABLE  
expedients, ppl. of expedire to extricate, arrange  
ex-ped-ies pes foot — more at FOOT] (14c) 1: ADVISABLE  
particular end in a given circumstance v.t.; r.h.s. 2: ADVISABLE  
with what is opportune; specif.: governed by expediency  
cent-ly adv  
syn EXPEDIENT, POLITICAL, ADVISABLE mean suitable for a  
ident involves; EXPEDIENT uses, implies what is ad-  
geous without regard for ethics or consistency  
stress, judiciousness, and tactical value but not  
cedo, or sincerity; ADVISABLE applies to what is prop-  
advantageous but lacks the derogatory implication of  
POLITICAL



authority in the Roman Catholic Church — **ultramontane** *n.* often *cap* — **ul-tra-moon-tan-ism** \-mānt-'n-iz-əm/ *n.*  
**ul-tra-short** \-'shō(ə)r/ *adj.* (1926) 1: having a wavelength below 10 meters (~ radiation) 2: very short in duration (an ~ pulse of light)  
**ul-tra-sonic** \-'sān-ik/ *adj.* (1923) 1: having a frequency above the human ear's audibility limit of about 20,000 cycles per second — used of waves and vibrations 2: utilizing, produced by, or relating to ultrasonic waves or vibrations (~ testing of metal) — **ul-tra-son-ic-ally** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv.*

**ul-tra-son-ics** \-əl-trə-'sān-iks/ *n. pl.* (1924) 1: ultrasonic vibrations or compressional waves 2: *sing in constr.* the study of ultrasonic vibrations and their associated phenomena 3: ultrasonic devices

**ul-tra-so-nog-ra-phy** \-'sā-nəg-rə-'fē-'sō-/ *n.* [ultrasonic + -o- + graphy] (1951): a diagnostic technique for the examination of internal body structures that involves the formation of a two-dimensional image by ultrasonic waves — **ul-tra-so-nog-raph-ic** \-'sō-nə-'grāf-ik-, -sān-ə-/ *adj.*

**ul-tra-sound** \-əl-trə-'saund/ *n.* (1923): vibrations of the same physical nature as sound but with frequencies above the range of human hearing

**ul-tra-struc-ture** \-əl-trə-'strək-čər/ *n.* (1939): the invisible ultimate physicochemical organization of protoplasm — **ul-tra-struc-tur-al-ly** \-'ə-/ *adv.*

**ul-tra-vi-o-let** \-əl-trə-'vi-ə-lət/ *adj.* (1840) 1: situated beyond the visible spectrum at its violet end — used of radiation having a wavelength shorter than wavelengths of visible light and longer than those of X rays. 2: relating to, producing, or employing ultraviolet radiation — **ultraviolet** *n.*

**ultraviolet light** *n.* (1904): ultraviolet radiation

**ul-tra-vi-res** \-əl-trə-'vi-rēz/ *adv or adj.* [NL, lit., beyond power] (1793): beyond the scope or in excess of legal power or authority

**ul-ul-lant** \-'ul-yə-lənt/ *adj.* (1868): having a howling sound: WAILING [dark wasteland ~ with bitter wind — Rudi Blesh]

**ul-ul-late** \-'lāt-, -lat-/ *adj.* [L, *ululatus*, pp. of *ululare*, of imit. origin] (1623): HOWL, WAIL — **ul-ul-lation** \-'lāt-ən/ *n.*

**ul-va** \-'ul-və/ *n.* [NL, genus name, fr. L, *sedg*] (1706): SEA LETTUCE [Ulysses ~] — **ul-va** \-'ul-və/ *n.* [L, modif. of Gk *Odyseus*]: ODYSSEUS

**um-bel** \-'əm-bəl/ *n.* [NL *umbella*, fr. L, *umbrella* — more at **UMBRELLA**] (1597): a racemose inflorescence typical of the carrot family in which the axis is very much contracted so that the pedicels appear to spring from the same point to form a flat or rounded flower cluster — see **INFLORESCENCE** illustration

**um-bel-late** \-'əm-bə-'lāt-, -bəl-/ *adj.* (1760) 1: bearing, consisting of, or arranged in umbels 2: resembling an umbel in form

**um-bel-li-fer** \-'əm-bə-'lifer-/ *n.* [NL *Umbelliferae*, group name, fem. pl. of *umbellifer*, bearing umbels] (1718): a plant of the carrot family

**um-bel-li-fer-ous** \-'əm-bə-'lifer-/ *adj.* (1662): of or relating to the carrot family

**um-ber** \-'əm-bər/ *n.* [prob. fr. obs. E, shade, color, fr. ME *umbr* shade, shadow; fr. MF, fr. L *umbra* — more at **UMBRAGE**] (1568) 1: a brown color that is darker in color than other and sienna because of its content of manganese and iron oxides and is highly valued as a permanent pigment either in the raw or burnt state 2: a moderate to dark yellowish brown 3: a moderate brown

**um-ber** \-'əm-bər/ *adj.* (1610): to darken with or as if with umber

**um-ber** \-'əm-bər/ *adj.* (1802): of, relating to, or having the characteristics of umber; specif.: of the color of umber

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

**um-bil-i-cal** \-'əm-bil-'kal-, Brit also -'bəl-'kal/ *adj.* (1541): 1: of, relating to, or used at the navel; 2: of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes 3: something which provides protection as a: a defensive formation of animals maintained over surface operations or a landmass b: a heavy bank 4: something which covers or embraces a broad range of elements factors (decided to expand ~ by building new colleges under a federation ~ — Diane Ravitch)

**umbrella** *v.* -laed; -la-ing (1922): to protect, cover, or provide with umbrella

**umbrella plant** *n.* (1874): an African sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*) has large terminal whorls of slender leaves and is often grown as an ornamental

**umbrella tree** *n.* (1738) 1: an American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches 2: various trees or shrubs resembling an umbrella esp. in the arrangement of leaves or the shape of the crown

**Um-brian** \-'əm-brē-ən/ *n.* (1601) 1: a native or inhabitant of Umbria 2: the Italic language of ancient Umbria — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table — **Um-brian** *adj.*

**Um-bun-du** \-'əm-būn-'du/ *n.* (ca. 1895): a Congo language of Angola

**umi-ak** \-'ü-mē-'ak/ *n.* [Esk] (1769): an open Eskimo boat made of wooden frame covered with slender leaves and is often grown as an ornamental

**um-laut** \-'üm-'läut-, 'üm-/ *n.* [G, fr. *um-* around, transformation of sound] (1844) 1: a: the change of a vowel caused by partial assimilation to a succeeding sound; esp.: the fronting or raising of a low vowel (as *a*, *o*, or *u*) caused by an *i* or *j* orig. standing in the following syllable but usu. lost or altered b: a vowel resulting from partial assimilation 2: a diacritical mark placed esp. over a vowel to indicate umlaut

**umlaut** *v.* (1852) 1: to produce by umlaut 2: to write or print with umlaut over

**ump** \-'əmp/ *n.* (ca. 1910): **UMPIRE** 2: to act as umpire

**ump** *v.* (1928): to act as umpire

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *n.* [ME *umpire*, alter. (resulting fr. incorrect assimilation of a *noumpere* of *noumpere*, fr. MF *nompere* not equal, not fr. *non-* + *per* equal, fr. L *par*] (15c): 1: one having authority to decide finally a controversy or question between parties as a: a pointed to decide between arbitrators who have disagreed b: a partial third party chosen to arbitrate disputes arising under the terms of a labor agreement 2: an official in a sport who rules on plays

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

**um-pire** \-'əm-'pī-/ *v.* (1592): to supervise or referee

Best Available Copy